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of space forbid further detailed comments. Suffice it to say we heartily indorse the opinion of the Editor that these essays are "each a permanent contribution either in substance, point of view, or interpretation, to the literature of American history," and a worthy tribute to the inspired and inspiring scholar in whose honor they have been published.

HERMAN V. AMES.

University of Pennsylvania.

Fairchild, Henry P. *Greek Immigration to the United States.* Pp. xvii, 278.

Price, \$2.00. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1911.

This monograph is a valuable addition to the rapidly growing volume of literature on immigration. Greek immigration to the United States in numbers sufficient to attract attention did not occur until about 1900. The first year in which the figures reached 10,000 was 1903. In 1907 the number reached 46,283. A decrease followed the panic of 1907 but the tide has again turned, the arrivals last year (1910) numbering 41,172. The author estimates the number of Greeks in the United States in 1910 to be approximately 185,000.

The work is an effort to describe this important element of our new fellow citizens. It is divided into three parts. Part I is devoted to conditions, causes and sources of Greek emigration. The physical environment is described with its effect on the history and national character of the Greeks. The direct causes of emigration are carefully investigated and the effects of changes in Greek industries are noted. This portion of the work is exceptionally clear and enlightening.

Part II deals with the Greeks in the United States. An analysis of the statistical tables presented in the appendix is followed by a description of Greek colonies in the United States and a detailed study of the economic and social condition of the immigrants.

Part III traces the effects of Greek immigration (1) on the immigrant; (2) on Greece, and (3) on the United States. It is too early to be sure what the ultimate effect will be on the United States, but the effect on Greece is very perceptible and considered on the whole advantageous. The balance of trade in favor of Greece is traced to immigration and is viewed with favor by Greek statesmen while the drain made by the annual exodus of approximately 30,000 of the most virile and productive male citizens upon a total population of little more than 2,600,000 cannot but be viewed with alarm.

The book is well written; is clear, concise and readable, and reflects credit upon the scholarly training afforded by the university (Yale) for which it was written as a doctor's dissertation.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Ferrero, Gina L. *Criminal Man, According to the Classification of Cesare Lombroso.* Pp. x, 322. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911.

American students of criminology will welcome this concise summary of
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Cesare Lombroso's three-volume work, "The Criminal Man," by his daughter, Gina Lombroso Ferrero, who was the collaborator of her father in all his work. This volume is not a translation of excerpts, but an original interpretation. The introduction was written by Prof. Lombroso and was the last literary work performed by this gifted student and author.

Mrs. Ferrero in her interpretation follows the general outline of her father's treatment of the subject. The born criminal is an atavistic being, "a relic of a vanished race," who reproduces the traits of lower animals and savages in the midst of civilization. The insane criminal is simply the mentally defective whose conduct, unregulated by moral choice or incentive, becomes dangerous or anti-social. In both these groups criminality is the normal conduct of the abnormal man. The criminaloid class, which was differentiated later by Enrico Ferri into the criminal by occasion and passion, is the product of environment rather than heredity.

Some new material is added in the second portion of the book dealing with crime, its origin, cause and cure. The following is an admirable summary of modern penological science.

"The modern school aims at preventing the formation of criminals, not punishing them, or failing prevention, at effecting their cure; and failing cure, at segregating such hopeless cases for life in suitable institutes, which shall protect society better than the present system of imprisonment, but be entirely free from the infamy attaching to the prison."

A brief survey of American institutions visited by the author indicates how the people of the United States are attempting to utilize in practice the principles of scientific penology. It is perhaps unfortunate that this survey did not include more of our representative institutions.

After a chapter on methods of measuring criminals and another on practical results in the use of anthropometry in determining the guilt or innocence of the accused the book concludes with a valuable appendix in which are given brief analytical reviews of the complete works of Lombroso.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Fitch, John A. *The Steel Workers.* Pp. xiii, 380. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

Byington, Margaret F. *Homestead, the Household of a Mill Town.* Pp. xv, 292. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

The two latest volumes in the Survey Series deals with different phases of the same topic, the life of the steel worker,—"The Steel Workers" covering the working life, and "Homestead" covering the domestic life of the men who are making Pittsburgh wealthy and famous. Most of the material in both volumes has already been published in the Pittsburgh Survey (1909). Numerous pictures, some additional statistical tables, and a considerable increase in the amount of letter press would hardly seem to justify the publication of two such bulky volumes as those now under review. The